

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C12Q 1/70		(11) International Publication Number: WO 95/22626
A1		(43) International Publication Date: 24 August 1995 (24.08.95)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/NL95/00066		(74) Agent: SMULDERS, Th., A., H., J.; Vereenigde Octrooibureau, Nieuwe Parklaan 97, NL-2587 BN The Hague (NL).
(22) International Filing Date: 20 February 1995 (20.02.95)		(81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GR, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG).
(30) Priority Data: 94200432.6 21 February 1994 (21.02.94) EP (34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: AT et al. 94202739.2 23 September 1994 (23.09.94) EP (34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: AT et al.		
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): STICHTING RESEARCHFONDS PATHOLOGIE [NL/NL]; De Boelelaan 1117, NL-1084 HV Amsterdam (NL).		Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.
(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): MEIJER, Christophorus, Joannes, Lambertus, Maria [NL/NL]; Driemasterwal 41, NL-2317 GV Leliden (NL); VAN DEN BRULE, Adrianus, Johannes, Christian [NL/NL]; Koopvaartstraat 33, NL-5224 HB 's-Hertogenbosch (NL); WALBOOMERS, Jan, Marcus, Maria [NL/NL]; Keizersgracht 61-a, NL-1015 CE Amsterdam (NL); SNIJDERS, Petrus, Josephus, Ferdinandus [NL/NL]; Oostelijk Halfrond 181, NL-1183 ER Amstelveen (NL).		
(54) Title: HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS DETECTION IN A NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION PROCESS USING GENERAL PRIMERS		
(57) Abstract The oligonucleotides: (i) the 23-mer 5'-TTGTACTGTGGTAGATACTAC-3' or the 23-mer which is complementary to it; (ii) a 23-mer derived from (i) by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions; (iii) a 23*-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (i) or (ii); (iv) a fragment of (i) or (ii) having a length of from 8 to 18 nucleotides; (v) the 25-mer 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTC-3' or the 25-mer which is complementary to it; (vi) a 25-mer derived from (v) by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions; (vii) a 25*-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (v) or (vi); (viii) the 28-mer 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTCCTTC-3' or the 28-mer which is complementary to it; (ix) the 28-mer 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTCCTTC-3' or the 28-mer which is complementary to it; (x) a 28-mer derived from (viii) or (ix) by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions; (xi) a 28*-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (viii), (ix) or (x); (xii) a fragment of (v), (vi), (viii), (ix) or (x) having a length of from 8 to 18 nucleotides, useful as a primer in a nucleic acid amplification process, e.g. a general primer PCR or NASBA, or LCR, to amplify DNA of genital HPV genotypes, e.g. in a method of analyzing a sample for the presence therein of HPV.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

Human Papilloma Virus detection in a nucleic acid amplification process using general primers

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention is in the field of sample analysis to determine the presence therein of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) genotypes by amplifying HPV DNA present in the sample with a nucleic acid
5 amplification process, e.g. the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), using general primers (GPs). More in particular, the invention relates to an analysis of cervical smears which allows cervical carcinoma-related diagnosis and prognosis wherein the analysis comprises a GP-nucleic acid amplification process, e.g. GP-PCR,
10 to determine whether the sample contains any HPV, followed by a typing of the HPV genotype present.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

HPV comprises over 70 different epitheliotropic genotypes of which over 30 are mucosotropic. Approximately one third of these
15 mucosotropic HPV genotypes have been isolated from or associated with cervical carcinomas (De Villiers, 1989; zur Hausen, 1991).

The PCR method has been introduced as the most sensitive method for the detection of HPV DNA in clinical specimens. However, a significant heterogeneity at the nucleotide level is found
20 between the different HPV genotypes. This has hampered the development of a simple universal PCR test for the detection of all HPV genotypes. Despite this, HPV-PCR methods have been developed which allow the detection of a broad spectrum of mainly mucosotropic HPV genotypes (Manos et al., 1989; Gregoire
25 et al., 1989; Snijders et al., 1990).

A combination of the general primers GP5 and GP6, originally selected from the HPV L1 region on the basis of sequence information of HPV6, HPV11, HPV16, HPV18, HPV31 and HPV33 (Snijders et al., 1990; WO 91/10675), was found to amplify target DNA of

- at least 27 mucosotropic HPV genotypes under conditions that allow mismatch acceptance (Van den Brule et al., 1990a, 1992; de Roda Husman et al., 1994a). The strength of this GP5/6-mediated PCR method has been substantiated further by the detection of
- 5 HPV DNA in 100% of cervical scrapes classified cytomorphologically as Pap IV (carcinoma in situ) and Pap V (carcinoma) in the Netherlands (Van den Brule et al., 1991; de Roda Husman et al., 1994a). This suggests that in the Dutch population all genital high risk HPVs can be detected by this assay.
- 10 Still, using GP-PCR in routine diagnostic practice, it has been found that a small number of clinical samples gives rise to ambiguous results, reflected by GP-PCR signals that are weaker than signals obtained from 50-100 Siha cells (which contain one copy of HPV16 per cell; Van den Brule et al., 1990a). This may
- 15 complicate interpretation of screening results since it is presently unknown whether the weak signals represent a cross-reaction with cellular sequences or the presence of HPV genotypes which show a reduced sensitivity in the GP-PCR. It has been shown previously that some HPV types like HPV30 are detected with a decreased sensitivity in the GP-PCR (Snijders et al.,
- 20 1990), and also the recently sequenced HPV types HPV39 and HPV51, showing more than three mismatches with one of the primers, have revealed a reduction in GP-PCR sensitivity (data not shown). Furthermore, some HPV types (e.g. HPV18) give rise
- 25 to additional bands in the GP5/6 PCR (Snijders et al., 1990).

Recently, several groups have found that despite the presence of primer/template mismatches, a successful amplification by PCR can be ensured by the presence of perfectly matching nucleotides at the 3'-ends of the primers (Newton et al., 1989; Sommer and

30 Tautz, 1989; Evander and Wadell, 1991).

Moreover, it also has been found that increased primer length contributes to a more efficient amplification, probably by

increasing the stability of the primer/template complex (Mack and Sninsky, 1988).

Sequence analysis of the GP5/6 PCR products of different HPV genotypes has revealed the presence of HPV-specific amino acid consensus sequences directly adjacent to the 3'-ends of GP5 and GP6 (Van den Brule et al., 1992). We investigated the utility of GP5/6 primers elongated with highly conserved sequences at their 3'-ends. These elongated primers (named GP5+ and GP6+) were tested in the PCR using a model system of cloned HPV DNAs and subsequently evaluated on cervical smears which previously showed ambiguous or negative results with the original GP5/6 assay.

The results surprisingly revealed that an elongation of GP5 and GP6 with conserved sequences at their 3'-ends can overcome reduced PCR efficiencies most likely related to the number of primer/target mismatches and increase primer-template stability. Moreover, the use of elongated GP5/6 in the PCR resulted in the clarification of HPV status in cytomorphologically normal cervical scrapes which previously showed ambiguous or negative GP-PCR results.

Another desideratum in the field of HPV detection is a means to differentiate quickly between high risk and low risk HPV types. So far, individual HPV typing has been performed on the products of nucleic acid amplification by hybridization analysis using HPV type-specific oligonucleotide probes or probes consisting of cloned HPV types, or by additional type-specific PCRs. This kind of analysis entails much work, especially if one considers that the clinician usually wants to know only whether there is a high or low risk of cervical cancer. It is known by now that only a restricted group of 15 HPV types (Nos. 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56, 58, 59, 66 and 68) is associated with cervical carcinomas and carcinomas in situ (see the review of De Villiers, 1989). In a recent study it was found that 10

- different HPV types (Nos. 6, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 51, 52, 54 and 58) were present in PAP IV scrapes tested by GP-PCR (De Roda Husman et al., 1994b). Furthermore, preliminary results from follow up studies show that only high risk HPV types show
- 5 progression from cytologically normal cervix to cervical intra-epithelial neoplasia (CIN) III. Classification into HPV groups with different biological behaviour instead of individual HPV typing would be less confusing and will be appreciated by the clinician. HPV detection assays using a panel of high risk HPV
- 10 probes will detect most HPV-induced carcinomas and carcinomas in situ. So, for the sake of an early detection of cervical cancer, there is a need for HPV detection assays permitting a rapid differentiation between all known high risk and low risk HPV types.
- 15 We herein describe the design and performance of type-specific oligonucleotide probes which may be used either separately or in the form of cocktails for screening the GP5+/6+ mediated DNA amplification products on high and low risk HPV genotypes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- 20 Sequence analysis of HPV GP5/6-mediated PCR products has revealed the presence of short highly conserved sequences adjacent to the 3'-ends of both primers. Since perfect matching of 3' primer ends is critical for an efficient PCR and elongation of primers gives an additional stabilization of
- 25 primer/template complexes, part of these sequences were used to elongate GP5 and GP6 at their 3'-ends. Using reconstruction experiments with different molecularly cloned HPVs, the elongated primers (named GP5+ and GP6+) showed a clearly improved detection of especially HPV genotypes having more than
- 30 3 mismatches with one or both primers. The strength of the method was further substantiated by improved HPV detection in cytomorphologically normal cervical scrapes which showed ambiguous results in the original HPV GP5/6-mediated PCR. Also a

small percentage of cytological normal scrapes which were originally HPV-negative with HPV GP5/6-mediated PCR became positive after application of the elongated GP5/6 primers.

Therefore, the invention provides a general primer pair GP5/6 which has been elongated at the 3'-ends with adjacent highly conserved sequences thereby improving HPV detection in cervical smears.

Furthermore, by computer-assisted sequence analyses of the amplification product obtained by GP5/6 and GP5+/6+ PCR, which amplification product has a length of about 150 bp, we selected (from the internal part of the GP5/6 region) 30-mer oligonucleotides specific for 24 different HPV genotypes. These new oligonucleotides, suitably labeled with e.g. digoxigenine, proved useful as HPV-specific probes in Southern blot analysis of high copy PCR products derived from the same HPV types. No cross-hybridisations were found. We made two cocktails which enabled a specific and sensitive differentiation between HPV types of high risk (Nos. 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56 and 58) and low risk (Nos. 6, 11, 34, 40, 42, 43 and 44) for the development of cervical cancer. These probe cocktails may be successfully applied for a rapid identification of high risk HPV types in GP-PCR based HPV screening of cervical scrapes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of

- (i) the 23-mer 5'-TTTGTACTGTGGTAGATACTAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:1) or the 23-mer which is complementary to SEQ ID NO:1;
- (ii) a 23-mer derived from (i) by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions;
- (iii) a 23⁺-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (i) or (ii);

- (iv) a fragment of (i) or (ii) having a length of from 8 to 18 nucleotides.

The oligonucleotide (i) is derived from a relatively conserved part of the L1 region of HPV. The 23-mer of SEQ ID NO:1 is
5 composed of the primer GP5, as described in WO91/10675, and an extension at the 3' terminus of the three additional nucleotides TAC. In view of said 3' extension, it is referred to herein as GP5+.

The invention also includes the complementary sequence, which
10 may be useful in certain kinds of nucleic acid amplification methods, such as in the LCR (Ligase Chain Reaction; see Barany 1991). In view of the possibility to use LCR technology, the invention also includes fragments of (i) which contain from 8 to 18 nucleotides. Preferably, said fragments correspond to either
15 the 5'-end or the 3'-end of (i). The invention also includes such fragments of from 8 to 18 nucleotides of (ii), (v), (vi), (viii), (ix) and (x), which will be described furtheron.

In the LCR, a thermostable ligase is used for a cyclic joining of two oligonucleotides that are substantially adjacent to each
20 other. "Substantially adjacent" means that the distance between the two oligonucleotides is sufficiently small to allow the ligase enzyme to ligate the two oligonucleotides. Preferably, the two oligonucleotides are immediately adjacent to each other. LCR cycles consist of denaturation, annealing and ligation steps
25 similar to the PCR. Thus, a newly formed oligonucleotide after ligation serves as a target for the annealing and ligation of the complementary oligonucleotides and, consequently, an exponential enrichment can be achieved.

With respect to HPV detection, LCR technology may be used. By
30 using as primers in said LCR, one of the general primers of this invention, together with an oligonucleotide complementary thereto, plus a primer based on an adjacent sequence, together with an oligonucleotide complementary thereto, it is possible,

depending on the choice of these latter primer sequences, to make amplification dependent on the presence of particular HPV types or groups of HPV types.

Alternatively, LCR may be carried out using a pair of general primers of this invention plus oligonucleotides complementary thereto, wherein the pair of general primers of this invention consists of two different fragments of the same general primer. Preferably, one fragment corresponds to the 5'-end of said general primer and the other fragment corresponds to the 3'-end of said general primer, and the two fragments do not overlap but are substantially adjacent sequences. The fragments should have a length of from 8 to 18 nucleotides. An LCR based on the use of such fragments of the same general primer is useful for the detection of genital HPV genotypes in general.

The oligonucleotide (ii) is derived from SEQ ID NO:1, or from its complementary sequence, by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions. Preferably, said substitutions concern substitutions occurring between different HPV strains. For example, the 4th nucleotide (G) is substituted in some strains by C (in HPV32, HPV39 and HPV57), in others by T (in HPV42), in others by A (in HPV51). Therefore, the invention covers oligonucleotides which contain any one of these, or similar substitutions.

Preferably, however, nucleotide substitutions which give rise to self-annealing or hair-pin loop formation of the oligonucleotide molecules are avoided. For example, substitution of the 21st nucleotide (T) by C is less preferred as the resulting molecule is prone to self-annealing or hair-pin loop formation, for example as follows:

```
5'-TTTGTTACTGTGGTAGATACCAC-3'
      |||||  |||||
3'-CACCATAGATGGTGTCATTGTTT-5'
```

The oligonucleotide (iii) is a 23+-mer, i.e. an oligonucleotide of more than 23 nucleotides. The 3' terminal sequence consists

- of oligonucleotide (i) or oligonucleotide (ii). The extension at the 5'-end may have any length. Preferably, however, the total length of the oligonucleotide is not more than 50 nucleotides, more preferably not more than 40 nucleotides. Shorter oligo-
- 5 nucleotides, such as those consisting of exactly 23 nucleotides, can be prepared more readily in good yield, whereas longer oligonucleotides may be preferable in view of higher efficiency in the PCR, or because the added sequence at the 5'-end brings a practical advantage.
- 10 For example, the added sequence at the 5'-end may comprise one or more restriction enzyme recognition sequences (restriction sites) such as, for example, BamHI, EcoRI and HindIII sites. Such primers are identified herein as Res primers. In addition to the advantage of a higher efficiency in the PCR, these
- 15 extended oligonucleotides have the practical advantage of facilitating direct cloning of the amplimers obtained in the PCR, for instance into the plasmid pBR322 and into plasmids derived therefrom, such as p.Gemini vectors. Thus, the amplimers can be made suitable for conventional double-stranded sequencing
- 20 (cloning capacity of 100 bp to several kb). The amplimers can also be cloned into the phage M13 (mp 18 and 19) for single-stranded sequencing (cloning capacity 100-500 bp). Owing to rapid developments in the field of sequencing techniques, direct sequencing of the amplimers is also one of the options. Direct
- 25 sequencing of the amplimer products even seems to be the best identification for the virus. See WO91/10675 which, in its entirety, is incorporated herein by reference.

- As another example, the added sequence at the 5'-end may comprise a promoter sequence such as, for example, a T7 promoter
- 30 sequence which is:

5'-AAT TCT AAT ACG ACT CAC TAT AGG GGG A -3' (SEQ ID NO:26);

or a T3 promoter sequence which is:

5'-TTA TTA ACC CTC ACT AAA GGG AAG -3' (SEQ ID NO:27);

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

or a SP6 promoter sequence which is:

5'-ATT TAG GTG ACA CTA TAG AAT AC-3' (SEQ ID NO:28).

Such primers, which may include an insertion of one or more nucleotides between the promoter sequence and the 3' terminal sequence (consisting of oligonucleotide (i) or oligonucleotide (ii)), e.g. to improve the activity of the polymerase used, are identified herein as Pol primers. These primers have the added advantage of allowing the start of RNA polymerases to synthesize RNA species. Thereby, such primers allow the amplification of target nucleic acid sequences as RNA molecules. Said RNA molecules can be used in RNA amplification systems, such as NASBATM (nucleic acid sequence based amplification).

The NASBA method (see Kievits et al., 1991) is an isothermal method for the amplification of target RNA or DNA accomplished by the simultaneous enzymatic activity of a reverse transcriptase such as AMV reverse transcriptase, an RNA polymerase such as T7 RNA polymerase, and an RNase such as RNase H. For example, an RNA NASBA comprises an extension of a forward (or backward) primer which contains a T7, T3 or SP6 promoter sequence by reverse transcriptase (RT) on an RNA/DNA template, degradation of the RNA strand by RNase H (or heat denaturation for dsDNA which is formed in the case of a DNA NASBA), synthesis of a second DNA strand by a backward (or forward) primer extension with AMV-RT and RNA synthesis by T7, T3 or SP6 RNA polymerase. With RNA synthesis, the system enters the cyclic phase which is based on the above principles.

For HPV detection purposes, the forward primers can be either Pol GP5+ or Pol GP6+ primers while GP6+ and GP5+, respectively, can be used as the backward primers.

The invention also provides an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of

- (v) the 25-mer 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:2) or the 25-mer which is complementary to SEQ ID NO:2;
- 5 (vi) a 25-mer derived from (iv) by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions;
- (vii) a 25⁺-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (iv) or (v);
- (viii) the 28-mer 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:10) or the 28-mer which is complementary to SEQ ID NO:10;
- 10 (ix) the 28-mer 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:18) or the 28-mer which is complementary to SEQ ID NO:18;
- 15 (x) a 28-mer derived from (vii) or (viii) by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions;
- (xi) a 28⁺-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (vii), (viii) or (ix);
- 20 (xii) a fragment of (v), (vi), (viii), (ix) or (x) having a length of from 8 to 18 nucleotides.

The oligonucleotide (v) is derived from a relatively conserved part of the L1 region of HPV. The 25-mer of SEQ ID NO:2 is composed of primer GP6, as described in WO91/10675, and an extension at the 3' terminus of the five additional nucleotides TATTC. In view of this 3' extension, it is referred to herein as GP6+.

The invention includes the complementary sequence, which may be useful in nucleic acid amplification methods such as the LCR.

The same applies to fragments having a length of from 8 to 18 nucleotides.

The oligonucleotide (vi) is derived from SEQ ID NO:2 or from its complementary sequence by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions.

- 5 Preferably, as in the case of oligonucleotide (ii), said substitutions concern substitutions occurring between different HPV strains. For example, the 11th nucleotide (C) is substituted in many strains by T (in HPV6B, HPV13, HPV31, HPV39, HPV42, HPV51, HPV52, HPV53 and HPV56). The 21st nucleotide (T) is substituted by A in several strains (in HPV11, HPV13, HPV31 and HPV52). The 23rd nucleotide (T) is substituted by C in several strains (in HPV6B, HPV11, HPV39 and HPV51). Therefore, the invention covers oligonucleotides containing these, and similar substitutions, such as, for example, the 25-mers:

- 15 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCAAATTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:3)
5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATACTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:4)
5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCAAATTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:5)
5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCATATTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:6)
5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCAAATTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:7)
20 5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCATACTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:8)
5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCAAATTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:9)

Preferably, however, nucleotide substitutions which give rise to self-annealing of the oligonucleotide molecules are avoided, as explained above for oligonucleotide (ii).

- 25 Oligonucleotide (viii) is the 28-mer of SEQ ID NO:10 which is composed of SEQ ID NO:2 and a 3' extension consisting of the three nucleotides TTC, or the complementary sequence of SEQ ID NO:10, and oligonucleotide (ix) is the 28-mer of SEQ ID NO:18 which is composed of SEQ ID NO:2 and a 3' extension consisting of the three nucleotides CTC, or the complementary sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. The additional extension at the 3'-end is possible because the relevant conserved part of the L1 region encompasses a further glutamic acid codon.
- 30

The oligonucleotide (x) is derived from SEQ ID NO:10, or from its complementary sequence, or from SEQ ID NO:18, or from its complementary sequence, by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions. Preferably, as in the case of oligonucleotides (ii) and (vi),

- 5 said substitutions concern substitutions occurring between different HPV strains. Examples of oligonucleotide (x) are:

- 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:10)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCAAATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:11)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATACTCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:12)
 10 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCAAACCTCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:13)
 5'-GAAAAATAAATTGTAAATCATATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:14)
 5'-GAAAAATAAATTGTAAATCAAATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:15)
 5'-GAAAAATAAATTGTAAATCATACTCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:16)
 5'-GAAAAATAAATTGTAAATCAAACCTCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:17)
 15 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:18)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCAAATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:19)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATACTCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:20)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCAAACCTCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:21)
 5'-GAAAAATAAATTGTAAATCATATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:22)
 20 5'-GAAAAATAAATTGTAAATCAAATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:23)
 5'-GAAAAATAAATTGTAAATCATACTCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:24)
 5'-GAAAAATAAATTGTAAATCAAACCTCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:25)

- Oligonucleotide (vii) is a 25+-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (v) or (vi); and oligonucleotide (xi) is a 28+-mer
 25 having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (viii), (ix) or (x). As in the case of oligonucleotide (iii), the extension at the 5'-end may have any length, but the total length of the oligonucleotide is preferably kept at 50 nucleotides at most, more preferably at not more than 40 nucleotides. It is preferred that
 30 the extension at the 5'-end comprises one or more restriction sites (Res primers) or a promoter sequence (Pol primers).

The invention further provides a pair of primers for use in a nucleic acid amplification process, such as PCR or NASBA, for

the amplification of DNA of genital HPV genotypes, wherein the first primer consists of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (i), (ii) and (iii), and the second primer consists of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x) and (xi).

The invention also provides a primer set for use in a nucleic acid amplification process, such as LCR, for the amplification of DNA of genital HPV genotypes, wherein a first primer consists of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x), (xi) and (xii), a second primer consists of an oligonucleotide complementary to said first primer, a third primer consists of an oligonucleotide corresponding to a region in the HPV genome substantially adjacent to the region from which said first primer is derived, and a fourth primer consists of an oligonucleotide which is complementary to said third primer.

The invention is further embodied in a method of amplifying DNA of genital HPV genotypes by means of a nucleic acid amplification process, comprising using a primer consisting of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x), (xi) and (xii).

More particularly, the invention provides a method of amplifying DNA of genital HPV genotypes by means of a PCR using a pair of primers wherein a first primer consists of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (i), (ii) and (iii), and the second primer consists of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x) and (xi).

Similarly, the invention provides a method of amplifying DNA of genital HPV genotypes by means of a NASBA, using a pair of primers wherein a first primer consists of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (i), (ii) and (iii), and

the second primer consists of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x) and (xi), with the proviso that one of the primers has a 5'-end which comprises a promoter sequence.

- 5 Also, the invention provides a method of amplifying DNA of genital HPV genotypes by means of an LCR, using a set of primers which comprises a first primer consisting of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x), (xi) and (xii), a second
10 primer consisting of an oligonucleotide which is complementary to the first primer, a third primer which consists of an oligonucleotide corresponding to a region in the HPV genome substantially adjacent to the region from which the first primer is derived, and a fourth primer consisting of an oligonucleotide
15 which is complementary to the third primer.

- The invention is also embodied in a method of analysing a sample, such as a cervical smear, for the presence therein of genital HPV genotypes which comprises amplifying DNA of a genital HPV present in the sample by means of a nucleic acid
20 amplification process, employing a primer consisting of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x), (xi) and (xii), and subsequently detecting a product of the amplification. Again, the nucleic acid amplification process may consist
25 of, e.g., PCR, NASBA or LCR. The primers to be used in the amplification process should be appropriately chosen, depending on the kind of amplification process.

- According to the invention, the primer annealing step in the nucleic acid amplification process is carried out preferably at
30 a temperature of 30-50°C, more preferably at a temperature of 35-45°C, most preferably at a temperature of 38-42°C.

Further, according to the invention, the nucleic acid amplification process is preferably carried out at a Mg^{2+} concentration

of 2-10 mM, more preferably at a Mg^{2+} concentration of 2.5-5 mM, most preferably at a Mg^{2+} concentration of 3.0-4.0 mM.

According to the invention, the optimum results are obtained at an annealing temperature of about 40°C (normally 55°C) and at a
5 Mg^{2+} concentration of about 3.5 mM (normally 1.5 mM Mg^{2+}).

The new primers according to the invention enable the detection not only of genital HPV types whose sequence is already known, but also of HPV types whose sequence is (as yet) unknown and even of new HPV types.

10 According to the invention, it is preferred to adopt the general strategy for screening cervical smears which has been disclosed in WO91/10675. Said strategy is based on the combined use of HPV general primers according to the invention and the previously described HPV type-specific anticontamination primers. The
15 procedure of this PCR strategy is described in WO91/10675 which has been incorporated herein by reference.

According to another aspect of this invention, the product of the amplification is detected by means of a DNA hybridization process using HPV type-specific oligonucleotide probes, the
20 oligonucleotides of the probes being selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) 5'-ATCCGTAACATACATCTTCCACATACACCAA-3', specific for HPV-6;
- (b) 5'-ATCTGTGTCTAAATCTGTACATACACTAA-3', specific for HPV-11;
- (c) 5'-GTCATTATGTGCTGCCATATCTACTTCAGA-3', specific for HPV-16;
- 25 (d) 5'-TGCTTCTACACAGTCTCCTGTACCTGGGCA-3', specific for HPV-18;
- (e) 5'-AGTACATTATCTGCAGCATCTGCATCCACT-3', specific for HPV-26;
- (f) 5'-TGTTTGTGCTGCAATTGCAACAGTGATAC-3', specific for HPV-31;
- (g) 5'-TTTATGCACACAAAGTAAGTACTAGTGACAGTAC-3', specific for HPV-33;
- (h) 5'-TACACAATCCACAAGTACAAATGCACCATA-3', specific for HPV-34;
- 30 (i) 5'-GTCTGTGTGTTCTGCTGTGTCTTCTAGTGA-3', specific for HPV-35;
- (j) 5'-TCTACCTCTATAGAGTCTTCCATACCTTCT-3', specific for HPV-39;
- (k) 5'-GCTGCCACACAGTCCCCCACCAACCCCA-3', specific for HPV-40;

- (l) 5'-CTGCAACATCTGGTGATACATATACAGCTG-3', specific for HPV-42;
 (m) 5'-TCTACTGACCCTACTGTGCCAGTACATAT-3', specific for HPV-43;
 (n) 5'-GCCACTACACAGTCCCTCCGTCTACATAT-3', specific for HPV-44;
 (o) 5'-ACACAAAATCCTGTGCCAAGTACATATGAC-3', specific for HPV-45;
 5 (p) 5'-AGCACTGCCACTGCTGCGGTTTCCCAACA-3', specific for HPV-51;
 (q) 5'-TGCTGAGGTTAAAAAGGAAAGCACATATAA-3', specific for HPV-52;
 (r) 5'-TACAGCATCCACGAGGATAGCTTTAATAA-3', specific for HPV-54;
 (s) 5'-GTACTGCTACAGAACAGTTAAGTAAATATG-3', specific for HPV-56;
 (t) 5'-ATTATGCACTGAAGTAAGTAAAGGAAGGTAC-3', specific for HPV-58;
 10 (u) 5'-TCTACTACTGCTTCTATTCCCTAATGTATAC-3', specific for HPV-59;
 (v) 5'-TACTGCTACATCCCCCCTGTATCTGAATA-3', specific for HPV-61;
 (w) 5'-TATTATGCAAGTAAAAGCACATTAAGTAA-3', specific for HPV-66;
 (x) 5'-TCTACTACTGTAATCAGCTGTACCAAAAT-3', specific for ME180;
 and the oligonucleotides complementary to these sequences.

- 15 In a preferred embodiment of the method, said HPV type-specific oligonucleotide probes are applied in the form of two separate probe mixtures, one mixture containing probes specific for HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56 and 58, and not containing probes specific for HPV types 6, 11, 34, 40, 42, 43
 20 and 44, and the other mixture containing probes specific for HPV types 6, 11, 34, 40, 42, 43 and 44, and not containing probes specific for HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56 and 58.

- According to the above preferred embodiment, the HPV high risk probe mixture contains up to 12 different HPV-specific oligo-
 25 nucleotide probes, preferably all 12. The mixture is not necessarily complete, however, and it may be advisable to add type-specific probes for other high risk HPV types, such as HPV 59, HPV66 and ME180. The preferred HPV low risk probe mixture as
 30 shown above contains up to 7 different HPV-specific oligo-nucleotide probes, preferably all 7. The composition of this low risk HPV probe mixture is certainly incomplete, however, because only those HPV types are included which are frequently present in the Dutch population. Therefore, both the high risk and the

low risk probe cocktails need to be supplemented in future when new identified high risk HPVs and frequently present low risk HPVs are found. Especially the cocktail probe detecting the high risk HPVs is very important for cervical cancer screening and should therefore be as complete as possible.

It is preferred but not required to use probe mixtures. Instead, it is also possible to use the individual probes separately. Although it seems most practical to compose one high risk and one low risk cocktail probe, it is also possible to prepare e.g. two different high risk probe mixtures which together cover all high risk HPV types. The same can be done with the low risk cocktail probe: it can be divided over two (or more) different probe mixtures.

Although the probes can carry any suitable probe label, such as radioactive labels, enzyme labels, fluorescent labels, etc., they preferably comprise digoxigenine as a label.

The invention is furthermore embodied in a HPV type-specific oligonucleotide probe useful in a method as described above, the oligonucleotide of the probe being selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) 5'-ATCCGTAACATACATCTTCCACATACACCAA-3', specific for HPV-6;
- (b) 5'-ATCTGTGTCTAAATCTGCTACATACACTAA-3', specific for HPV-11;
- (c) 5'-GTCATTATGTGCTGCCATATCTACTTCAGA-3', specific for HPV-16;
- (d) 5'-TGCTTCTACACAGTCTCCTGTACCTGGGCA-3', specific for HPV-18;
- (e) 5'-AGTACATTATCTGCAGCATCTGCATCCACT-3', specific for HPV-26;
- (f) 5'-TGTTTGTGCTGCAATTGCAACAGTGATAC-3', specific for HPV-31;
- (g) 5'-TTTATGCACACAAGTAAGTAGTGACAGTAC-3', specific for HPV-33;
- (h) 5'-TACACAATCCACAAGTACAAATGCACCATA-3', specific for HPV-34;
- (i) 5'-GTCGTGTGTTCTGCTGTGTCTTCTAGTGA-3', specific for HPV-35;
- (j) 5'-TCTACCTCTATAGAGTCTTCCATACCTTCT-3', specific for HPV-39;
- (k) 5'-GCTGCCACACAGTCCCCACACCAACCCCA-3', specific for HPV-40;
- (l) 5'-CTGCAACATCTGGTGATACATATACAGCTG-3', specific for HPV-42;
- (m) 5'-TCTACTGACCCTACTGTGCCAGTACATAT-3', specific for HPV-43;

- (n) 5'-GCCACTACACAGTCCCCTCCGTCTACATAT-3', specific for HPV-44;
(o) 5'-ACACAAAATCCTGTGCCAAGTACATATGAC-3', specific for HPV-45;
(p) 5'-AGCACTGCCACTGTGCGGTTCCCAACA-3', specific for HPV-51;
(q) 5'-TGCTGAGGTTAAAAAGGAAGCACATATAA-3', specific for HPV-52;
5 (r) 5'-TACAGCATCCACGCAGGATAGCTTTAATAA-3', specific for HPV-54;
(s) 5'-GTACTGCTACAGAACAGTTAAGTAAATATG-3', specific for HPV-56;
(t) 5'-ATTATGCACTGAACTAAGTAAGGAAGGTAC-3', specific for HPV-58;
(u) 5'-TCTACTACTGCTTCTATTCTAATGTATAC-3', specific for HPV-59;
(v) 5'-TACTGCTACATCCCCCCTGTATCTGAATA-3', specific for HPV-61;
10 (w) 5'-TATTAATGCAGCTAAAAGCACATTAATAA-3', specific for HPV-66;
(x) 5'-TCTACTACTACTGAATCAGCTGTACCAAAT-3', specific for ME180;
and the oligonucleotides complementary to these sequences.

The invention also includes a HPV high risk cocktail probe which is a mixture of oligonucleotide probes useful in the above
15 method, said mixture containing probes specific for HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56 and 58, and not containing probes specific for HPV types 6, 11, 34, 40, 42, 43 and 44. As discussed above, the high risk cocktail probe is preferably as complete as possible and therefore preferably
20 contains probes for further high risk HPV types. The high risk probe mixture may be presented as one complete mixture, or alternatively as two or more different probe mixtures which together cover the high risk HPV types as completely as possible.

25 The invention also includes a HPV low risk cocktail probe which is a mixture of oligonucleotide probes useful in the above method, said mixture containing probes specific for HPV types 6, 11, 34, 40, 42, 43 and 44, and not containing probes specific for HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56 and 58.
30 The observations made above in connection with the high risk cocktail probe are valid also for the low risk cocktail probe.

The invention also includes an assembly of a HPV high risk cocktail probe and a HPV low risk cocktail probe, said assembly

comprising a mixture containing probes specific for HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56 and 58, and not containing probes specific for HPV types 6, 11, 34, 40, 42, 43 and 44, said assembly further comprising a mixture containing
5 probes specific for HPV types 6, 11, 34, 40, 42, 43 and 44, and not containing probes specific for HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56 and 58.

The invention will now be illustrated by the following examples which are preceded by materials and methods used therein. The
10 examples are merely intended for illustrative purposes and not to restrict the scope of the invention.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

HPV clones and cervical scrapes

15 HPV clones of types 6b, 11, 16, 18 and 30 were kindly provided by Drs. H. zur Hausen and L. Gissmann (Heidelberg, Germany), HPV types 13, 32 and 40 by Dr. E.-M. De Villiers (Heidelberg, Germany), 31 and 35 by Dr. A. Lorincz (Gaithersburg, MD); 33, 39, 54, 55 and 66 by Dr. G. Orth (Paris, France), 45 by Dr. K.V.
20 Shah (Baltimore, MD), 51 by Dr. G. Nuovo (New York, NY.), and 59 by Dr. T. Matsukura (Tokyo, Japan). Cloned HPV types 43 and 56 were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Rockville, MD). The MY11/09 (Manos et al., 1989) directed PCR products of HPV types 52 and 58, which include the GP5/6 region,
25 were cloned in our laboratory from cervical scrapes and verified by sequence comparison.

A total of 264 cervical scrapes collected from 222 women were subjected to HPV PCR. These women participate in a prospective follow-up study to relate HPV presence and morphology of
30 cervical cells with the clinical behaviour of cervical lesions. Both, for HPV detection and cytomorphological analysis, two cervical scrapes were taken. The first was used for cytomorpho-

logical examination. Cytomorphological classification was done according to a slight modification of the Pap procedure as used in the Netherlands (Vooijs, 1987; modified KOPAC classification, briefly: Pap I, normal cells; Pap II, inflammation; Pap IIIa, mild and moderate dysplasia; Pap IIIb, severe dysplasia; Pap IV, carcinoma in situ; Pap V, invasive cancer). The scrapes analysed included cases of Pap I (n=120), Pap II (n=73), Pap IIIa (n=59), and Pap IIIb (n=12). Cells remaining from the first spatula and from the second scrape were collected in phosphate-buffered saline containing 0.05% mertiolate (Van den Brule et al., 1991; Walboomers et al., 1992). The scrapes were pretreated according to a freeze-thaw heating protocol as described previously (van den Brule et al., 1990b). Briefly, cells were spun down for 10 min at 3000g and resuspended in 1 ml of 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.1. For each PCR 10 µl aliquots were transferred to a new reaction tube containing a screw cap (Sarstedt, Etten-Leur, the Netherlands). Aliquots were stored at -70°C followed by thawing at room temperature. Subsequently, aliquots were heated for 5 min at 100°C and after cooling on ice (10 min) centrifuged for 1 min at 3000g.

Primer design and synthesis

HPV DNA homology studies were performed with PC/Gene (Intelli-Genetics, Inc., Release 6.7) using the CLUSTAL computer program (Higgins and Sharp, 1988) for multiple sequence alignment. Sequences of the L1 region of 23 mucosotropic HPV genotypes, as derived from the EMBL database or kindly provided by Dr. H. Delius, Heidelberg, Germany, were used to modify the original GP5 and GP6 primers which span a region of approximately 150 bp. Primer sequences are shown in Tables 1A/1B and primers were commercially synthesized by Applied Biosystems (Perkin-Elmer Nederland B.V., The Netherlands) using the methoxy-phosphoramidite method.

Polymerase Chain Reaction

General primer-mediated PCR (Snijders et al., 1990) was performed on cloned HPV DNAs mixed with 100 ng human placental DNA or 10 μ l of the crude cell suspensions of cervical scrapes.

- 5 All cervical scrapes appeared positive after pre-screening by PCR using β -globin specific primers (Saiki et al., 1985), indicating a proper quality of the samples.

- GP5/6 and GP5+/6+ PCR assays were performed under the same conditions. The reaction mixtures of 50 μ l contained 50 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris HCl pH 8.3, 200 μ M of each dNTP, 3.5 mM MgCl₂, 1 unit of thermostable DNA polymerase (Amplitaq; Perkin Elmer Cetus) and 50 pmol of each primer of the GP5/6 or GP5+/6+ primer combination. The mixture was overlaid with several drops of paraffin oil and incubated for 5 minutes at 94°C for DNA denaturation, 15 followed by 40 cycles of amplification using a PCR processor (Bio-med, Theres, Germany). Each cycle included a denaturation step to 94°C for 1 min, an annealing step to 40°C for 2 min and a chain elongation step to 72°C for 1.5 min. To ensure complete extension of the amplified DNA, the final elongation step was 20 prolonged by 4 min.

- The GP-PCR products were analyzed as previously described (van den Brule et al., 1990b; Walboomers et al., 1992) by gel electrophoresis followed by diffusion blotting and low stringent Southern blot hybridisation with a cocktail probe consisting of 25 HPV6, HPV11, HPV16, HPV18, HPV31 and HPV33 specific GP-PCR products.

- Type-specific PCR for HPV6, HPV11, HPV16, HPV18, HPV31 and HPV33 was performed using combinations of HPV6, HPV16, HPV33 and HPV11, HPV18, HPV31 specific primers as described by Van den 30 Brule et al. (1990). PCR conditions were the same as described for the GP-PCR, except that 25 pmol of each primer, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, and an annealing temperature of 55°C were used.

EXAMPLE 1: Design of GP5+ and GP6+ primers

- Previously, alignment of putative amino acid sequences from the L1 region flanked by both GP5 and GP6 of 24 mucosotropic HPVs has revealed the consensus sequences ThrArgSerThrAsn (TRSTN) immediately downstream of the GP5 (forward primer) region and ArgHisXGluGlu (RHXEE) upstream of the GP6 (backward primer) region (Van den Brule et al., 1992). Since these amino acid conservations reflect codon conservations at the nucleotide level, part of these sequences could be used to elongate both GP5 and GP6 at their 3'-ends. In order to ensure that the 3'-ends of the primers completely match HPV target sequences, efforts were made to add sequences including at least two unambiguously conserved nucleotides at the 3' terminus of the elongated GP5 and GP6.
- Sequence comparison of the 3' boundary of the GP5 region of 23 mucosotropic HPV genotypes revealed conserved nucleotides encoding the amino acid sequence ThrThrArg, of which the first two nucleotides (CA) encoding the first threonine are included in GP5 (Table 1A). For GP5 modification, a T residue (third nucleotide position of this first threonine codon corresponding to the HPV16 sequence) and the first two invariable nucleotides (CA) encoding the second threonine were added to the 3'-end of GP5. Further elongation of GP5 was hampered by the fact that the arginine residue can be encoded by six different codons, and consequently both the first and the third nucleotides of this codon are variable.

- The complementary sequences of the 3' boundary of the GP6 region of 23 mucosotropic HPVs revealed nucleotide sequences encoding the amino acid consensus GluGluTyr/Phe, of which the third nucleotide encoding tyrosine/phenylalanine is included in GP6 (Table 1B). For GP6 modification, five nucleotides were added to the 3' primer end. In this way the complementary sequences of

the two 3' terminal nucleotides of the modified primer represent the invariable bases (GA) encoding glutamic acid.

- Primer sequences of the elongated 23-mer GP5 (named GP5+) and 25-mer GP6 (named GP6+), aligned with corresponding sequences of the L1 region of 20 mucosotropic HPV genotypes are indicated in Table 1.

EXAMPLE 2: PCR experiments

1. Use of elongated GP5/6 primers (GP5+/6+) in a model system of cloned HPV DNAs

- 10 The GP5/6 and GP5+/6+ PCR assays were compared on cloned HPV DNA. Reconstructions consisting of 1 ng of DNA of the mucosotropic HPV types HPV6, HPV11, HPV13, HPV16, HPV18, HPV30, HPV31, HPV32, HPV33, HPV35, HPV39, HPV40, HPV43, HPV45, HPV51, HPV52, HPV54, HPV55, HPV56, HPV58, HPV59 and HPV66 mixed with 100 ng of human placenta DNA were used for this purpose.

- A successful amplification was obtained for all HPV genotypes with both general primer PCR assays. However, only weak bands could be detected after gel electrophoresis of the GP5/6 PCR products of HPV30, HPV32, HPV39, HPV51 and HPV66. This reduction in DNA amplification efficiency could also be observed after low stringency hybridisation of the GP5/6 PCR products of HPV genotypes HPV30, HPV32, HPV39 and HPV66 with a HPV-specific cocktail probe. In contrast, strong positive signals were generated with the elongated primer pair GP5+/6+ both after gel electrophoresis and hybridisation. Furthermore, GP5/6 amplification in general gave rise to enhanced levels of cellular background signals compared to the GP5+/GP6+ PCR. The lack of non-specific binding of the GP5+ and GP6+ may contribute to an enhanced HPV DNA detection level.

- 30 The sensitivity of the GP5/6 and GP5+/6+ PCR assays was compared by subjecting different concentrations of cloned DNA of HPV16,

HPV39 and HPV51 diluted in human placental DNA to both assays. These HPV types were selected because they show varying numbers (2, 6 and 9, respectively) of mismatches with the GP5/6 primers, which could influence the sensitivity range of the primers.

- 5 It appeared that HPV16 could be detected with GP5+/6+ at a 10-fold higher sensitivity compared with GP5/6. After hybridisation of the HPV16 GP5+/6+ products with a HPV cocktail probe a detection level of 1 fg of cloned HPV16 DNA in a background of 100 ng human placental DNA could be detected. This corresponds
10 to approximately 70 copies of viral genome per 20,000 cells.

- HPV39 and HPV51 could be detected at a 10- to 100-fold increased sensitivity with the elongated general primers as compared to the GP5/6. However, these HPV genotypes still could be detected at a lower sensitivity than HPV16. HPV39 and HPV51 both could be
15 detected at the 10 pg level. A sensitivity level of approximately 700,000 copies of viral DNA per 20,000 cells was observed for these types using the GP5+/6+ combination.

2. Evaluation of the GP5+/6+ PCR on cell lines and cytomorphologically normal cervical scrapes

- 20 Four cervical carcinoma cell lines and 100 cervical scrapes were subjected to both the GP5/6 and GP5+/6+ PCR assay.

The GP5/6 and GP5+/6+ primer pairs were used to amplify 100 ng of the HPV16 containing cervical carcinoma cell lines SiHa and CaSki and the HPV18 cervical carcinoma cell lines C4-1 and HeLa.

- 25 The low HPV copy number cell lines such as SiHa (1-10 copies), C4-1 (1-5 copies) and HeLa (10-50 copies) were less efficiently amplified in the GP5/6 PCR than in the GP5+/6+ PCR. The CaSki cell line (500 copies) seemed to be equally efficiently amplified with both general primer pairs.
- 30 After gel electrophoresis, GP5+/6+ PCR products of all four cell lines tested could be visualized. Hybridisation of these ampli-

fication products with a HPV cocktail probe resulted in strong positive signals with all cell lines tested as expected.

Additionally, the same background signals were obtained for HPV18 in the GP5/6 PCR as observed for HPV18 in the cloned HPV

- 5 reconstruction experiment. This phenomenon was not found with the GP5+/6+ primer pair.

Further clinical evaluation of the novel GP-PCR assay was carried out by screening 100 cytomorphologically normal cervical scrapes which appeared negative in the GP5/6 PCR assay. Addi-

- 10 tional HPV positivity could be detected with the GP5+/6+ PCR for seven GP5/6 PCR-negative cervical scrapes. Stringent successive hybridisation with HPV type-specific probes and (automatic) sequencing were used to identify the HPV types detected by GP5+/GP6+ PCR but not by GP5/6 PCR. HPV30, HPV32, HPV39 (2x) and
15 HPV66 could be detected. Also, two potentially novel types could be detected with the elongated general primers.

3. Comparison of different GP6+ primers

Reconstruction experiments using as the second primer either the oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:2 or the oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:4

- 20 revealed identical efficiency of these two different GP6+ primers.

4. Discussion of the results

Since a small number of cervical scrapes displayed ambiguous results and some of the mucosotropic HPV genotypes showed a
25 decreased sensitivity with the GP5/6 PCR, possibilities for optimization of this HPV detection assay were evaluated. It has been found that sufficient primer length and a perfect 3' primer end homology are crucial for efficient DNA polymerase binding and the formation of a stabile primer/template complex. Also,
30 since the GP5/6 adjacent regions are highly conserved within the mucosotropic HPV group, it might turn out to be feasible to enhance the GP5/6 PCR efficiency by elongation of the original

GP5/6 primers at their 3'-ends by 3 and 5 basepairs, respectively.

Indeed, elongation of the GP5/6 primers resulted in an enhanced HPV detection level as was proven by comparison of both primer pairs on cloned HPVs and clinical samples. All HPV types tested with the GP5+/6+ primers could be detected with a higher sensitivity. However, even types like HPV57 are detected at a very low sensitivity which cannot be explained by the high number of mismatches as compared to the general primers (GP5/6: 8 mismatches; GP5+/6+: 9 mismatches).

Remarkably it appeared from our results that even after the introduction of more mismatches between target and primer DNA (for example compare HPV39 with GP6 (2 mismatches) and with GP6+ (3 mismatches)) the sensitivity increased after application of the elongated primers. This indicates that under the conditions used the number of mismatches is not absolutely critical for an efficient PCR.

In general, background signals as were seen with the original GP5/6 PCR were not detected with the elongated general primers which might at least partially explain the enhanced sensitivity as found with the GP5+/6+. Apart from the enhanced sensitivity the GP5+/6+ assay also showed indications to detect HPV in a more universal way. This is reflected by the enhanced detection of HPV types HPV30, HPV32, HPV39 and HPV66 as well as with a more enhanced sensitivity of detecting for example HPV39 and HPV51 (showing a lot of mismatches with GP5/6) compared with HPV16.

The strength of the new system was further substantiated by screening cytomorphologically normal cervical scrapes of a well-defined patient population with both GP-PCR assays. This resulted in a slightly higher prevalence rate with the elongated general primers. When analysing the additionally detected HPV genotypes it was found that these were high and low risk types.

Additionally, two supposedly novel HPV genotypes were detected. The result of additional HPV detection in cytomorphologically normal scrapes indicate that the prevalence of oncogenic HPV types has to be raised to about 5%. In addition, GP5+/6+ primers could be of great value to detect potentially novel HPV types in extragenital sites, e.g. the aerodigestive tract. Therefore, the improved general primer system, GP5+/6+, could be of great value in HPV research.

- In general we can conclude that the GP5+/6+ primers can detect mucosotropic HPV genotypes in a more sensitive and a more universal manner, compared to the GP5/GP6 primers.

EXAMPLE 3: Use of HPV type-specific probes

1. Selection of type-specific HPV oligoprobes within the GP5+/6+ region

- Multiple alignment of GP5/6 sequences of HPVs was performed using the CLUSTAL computer program (PC/Gene, Release 6.7; IntelliGenetics, Inc). Regions of heterogeneity (van den Brule et al., 1992) were used for the selection of oligonucleotides (30-mers) specific for HPV 6, 11, 16, 18, 26, 31, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56, 58, 59, 61, 66 and ME180 (for nucleotide sequence see Table 2). To predetermine the specificity of these internal oligonucleotides, they were aligned using the QSEARCH program (PC/Gene) to 71 papillomavirus (PV)-specific nucleotide sequences containing the L1 open reading frame (ORF) specific GP5/6 region. This group of sequences consisted of 61 complete sequenced cloned HPV genomes and sequenced PCR products (GP- or MY-PCR) of known HPVs, 3 sequenced GP-PCR products of still unidentified HPVs (HPV-X) and 7 sequences were of non-human origin. Most of the oligonucleotides contained more than 6 mismatches to the other HPV sequences. Only the HPV 40-specific oligonucleotide had less than 5 mismatches with one of the PV types analysed (4 mismatches with HPV 7). With the allowance of 10 mismatches in the alignment, significantly more

oligonucleotides (n=15) aligned with other HPV sequences (n=30). When 15 mismatches (50% of the oligonucleotide) are allowed during the sequence comparison, the number of homologies between the oligoprobes and PV sequences was enormous. Furthermore, it was excluded by sequence analysis that oligoprobes when used in a mixture could crosshybridise to each other.

2. Labeling of oligoprobes

Type-specific oligonucleotides (30-mers) were synthesized by Pharmacia (Sweden) using the methoxy-phosphoramidite method.

10 Digoxigenin-11-ddUTP (DIG) labeling of 100 pmol of each oligonucleotide by using terminal transferase (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany) was performed according to the manufacturers protocol. The relative concentration of each labeled oligonucleotide was estimated using a spotblot to be able to include similar amounts

15 of each probe in the cocktail.

3. Southern blot analysis of HPV-specific PCR products

Each membrane was prehybridised for 2 hours in hybridisation mix containing 5*SSC, 0.02% SDS and 0.1% sarkosyl (1*SSC is 0.15M sodium chloride/0.015M sodium citrate; SDS is sodium dodecyl

20 sulphate). Subsequently, the membranes were hybridised with different DIG-labeled oligonucleotides (100 pmol probe/25ml hybridisation mix), or with a cocktail of DIG-labeled oligoprobes. Hybridisations were performed overnight at 55°C. The membranes were washed three times at 55°C for 30 minutes in

25 3*SSC, 0.5% SDS. Detection of DIG-labeled oligonucleotides was accomplished by a chemiluminescence process using Lumigen™-PPD according to the manufacturers protocol (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany). Subsequently, the membranes were exposed for 60 min at room temperature to Kodak Royal X-Omat films. In addition, some

30 membranes were also hybridised with $\alpha^{32}\text{P}$ dCTP labeled probe of GP-PCR products derived from cloned sequenced HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18, 31 and 33 as described by van den Brule et al. (1990b).

Autoradiography was performed for 18 hours at -70°C with Kodak Royal X-Omat film and intensifying screens.

4. Specificity of the DIG-labeled HPV type-specific oligoprobes

The specificities of the oligonucleotide probes in PCR for the
5 HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18, 26, 31, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45,
51, 52, 54, 56, 58, 61 and ME180 were experimentally determined
by Southern blot analysis. For this purpose membranes containing
approximately 100 pg GP-PCR products of the HPV test panel (HPV
6, 11, 34, 40, 42, 43, 44, 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52,
10 54, 56, 58, 59 and 66) were hybridised to different oligonucleo-
tides. All probes appeared to be specific for their relevant HPV
genotype and no crosshybridisation with other HPV types was ob-
served when used at 55°C. It was demonstrated that the selected
oligonucleotide probes did not show crosshybridisation even at
15 high amplicon copy number and could be used for specific HPV
typing.

5. Sensitivity of DIG oligoprobe hybridisation

For a selected number of HPVs the sensitivity of the oligoprobe
hybridisation was determined by Southern blot analysis after
20 10-fold dilutions of the corresponding HPV GP5+/6+ PCR products.
HPV types were chosen which are easy (HPV 6, 16, 18, 42, 45, 51)
or difficult (HPV 35, 39) to amplify by GP5+/6+ PCR. For some of
these types (HPV 6, 16, 18) the corresponding PCR product is
present in the routinely used random primer labeled cocktail
25 probe. For most probes a detection level of 1 ng of PCR products
was found. Membranes were also hybridised with either the high
risk or low risk cocktail probe in order to compare the perfor-
mance of the type-specific oligoprobes individually and when
used in a mixture of oligoprobes. It was found that the sensi-
30 tivities of the digoxigenine-labeled oligoprobes did not decrease
(significantly) when used in a cocktail. The sensitivities of
the individual digoxigenine-labeled oligoprobes and the DIG
cocktail probes were also compared with the random primer

labeled $\alpha^{32}\text{P}$ dCTP GP5+/6+ PCR product probe till now routinely used in our laboratory. It appeared that the overall sensitivity of DIG-labeled oligoprobes is comparable to the labeled $\alpha^{32}\text{P}$ dCTP GP-PCR product probe.

5 6. HPV detection

Either 1 ng DNA of a cloned HPV or 10 μl of crude cell suspensions of cervical scrapes were subjected to GP5+/6+ PCR as described previously by De Roda Husman et al. (1994b). Briefly, PCR reactions were carried out in 50 μl containing 50 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris HCl pH 8.3, 200 μM of each dNTP, 3.5 mM MgCl_2 , 1 unit of thermostable DNA polymerase (Amplitaq; Cetus, USA) and 25 pmol of the GP5+ and GP6+ primer. Five minutes at 94°C for DNA denaturation was followed by 40 cycles of amplification using a PCR processor (PE9600; Cetus, USA). Each cycle included a denaturation step at 94°C for 1 minute, a primer annealing step at 40°C for 2 minutes and a chain elongation step at 72°C for 1.5 minutes. The final elongation step was prolonged by 4 minutes to ensure a complete extension of the amplified DNA. Samples with equal intensity at the gel level were selected for further testing. A total of 5 μl of the PCR products of these samples were layered in 25-fold in 1.5% agarose gels and transferred onto positively charged nylon membranes (Qiabran, Westburg) by diffusion blotting in 0.5N NaOH, 0.6M NaCl.

7. Analysis of HPV high and low risk DIG-labeled cocktail probes

Having established the specificity and sensitivity of the HPV type-specific DIG oligoprobes, the group-specific cocktail probes were prepared and checked for their performance on GP5+/6+ PCR products on a panel of HPV types. The high risk HPV cocktail probe was prepared by adding together 100 pmol of the following DIG-labeled oligoprobes: 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 68. The low risk HPV cocktail probe consists of 100 pmol of the probes 6, 11, 34, 40, 42, 43 and 44. It appeared that both group-specific HPV cocktail probes clearly

identified the high risk respectively low risk HPV genotypes. Furthermore, as expected no crosshybridisation could be detected.

Table 1A: Sequence comparison of GP5 and GP5+

		Th rTh rArg
GP5		5'-TTTGTTACTGTGGTAGATAC-3'
GP5+		5'-TTTGTTACTGTGGTAGATAC TAC-3'
5	-----	
	HPV6B	..... C.. ACGC
	HPV11	..... C..
	HPV13	..... A..T.....
	HPV16	..... T..T.....
10	HPV18	..... C.. T...
	HPV30	..... T..G..C.. C.. TA.G
	HPV31	..... C.. ...T
	HPV32	...C.A...T..G.... C..T
	HPV33	..... C.. T...
15	HPV34	...T.A...T..... TA.A
	HPV35	..... A..T..... A.. C..T
	HPV39	...C.....T..G..C.. C..T
	HPV40	..... A..T..... C.. T..T
	HPV42	...T.A...T..... C..T
20	HPV45	..... A..G..C.. C...
	HPV51	...A....CTGT..T.... CA.A
	HPV52	....C..A..T..G.... C.. T..T
	HPV53	....A....T..G.... C.. CA.G
	HPV56	..... A..... TA.A
25	HPV58	..... C....T.... C.. T..T
	HPV61	....A..C..T..G.... C.. C...
	HPV66	..... T..G.... CA.A
	ME180	...C.....T..G.... C.. T...

Table 1B: Sequence comparison of GP6 and GP6+

		Glu GluTy r
		Ph e
		3'-ACTAAATGTCAAATAAAAAG-5'
5	GP6+	3'-CTTAT ACTAAATGTCAAATAAAAAG-5'
<hr/>		
	HPV6B	CTT ..C.. ..T.....
	HPV11	..C ..C.A
	HPV13	... ..A .....T.....
10	HPV16	..C
	HPV18	..C .....C.....
	HPV30	..C .....T.....C.C....
	HPV31	..C ...A .....T....
	HPV32	..C .....T.....T....
15	HPV33	... ..G.....C.....
	HPV34	... ..C.. ..GG.C.....C.C....
	HPV35	... ..
	HPV39	..C ..C.. .....T....T....
	HPV40	..C ..C.A .....C.....
20	HPV42	... ..C.C..T....T....
	HPV45	..C
	HPV51	... ..C.. ..T..C..T.....
	HPV52	..C ...A .....T.....
	HPV53	..C .....T.....C.C....
25	HPV56	..C .....T.....C.....
	HPV58	... ..G.....C.....
	HPV61	..C ..C.A .....C..T.....
	HPV66	..C .....TG.....C.C....
	ME180	..C .....C..T....T....

Table 2: Sequences of HPV type-specific probes

Sequence	specific for:	SEQ ID NO:
ATCCGTAACATACATCTCCACATACACCAA	HPV-6	29
5 ATCTGTGCTCTAAATCTGCTACATACACTAA	HPV-11	30
GTCATTATGTGCTGCCATATCTACTTCAGA	HPV-16	31
TGCTTCTACACAGTCTCCTGTACCTGGGCA	HPV-18	32
AGTACATTATCTGCAGCATCTGCATCCACT	HPV-26	33
TGTTTGTGCTGCAATTGCAAACAGTGATAC	HPV-31	34
10 TTTATGCACACAAGTAACTAGTGACAGTAC	HPV-33	35
TACACAATCCACAAGTACAAATGCACCATA	HPV-34	36
GTCTGTGTGTTCTGCTGTGCTTCTTAGTGA	HPV-35	37
TCTACCTCTATAGAGTCTTCCATACCTTCT	HPV-39	38
GCTGCCACACAGTCCCCACACCAACCCCA	HPV-40	39
15 CTGCAACATCTGGTGATACATATACAGCTG	HPV-42	40
TCTACTGACCCCTACTGTGCCCAGTACATAT	HPV-43	41
GCCACTACACAGTCCCCCTCCGTCTACATAT	HPV-44	42
ACACAAAATCCTGTGCCAAGTACATATGAC	HPV-45	43
AGCACTGCCACTGTGCGGTTTCCCCAACA	HPV-51	44
20 TGCTGAGGTTAAAAAGGAAAGCACATATAA	HPV-52	45
TACAGCATCCACGCAGGATAGCTTTAATAA	HPV-54	46
GTACTGCTACAGAACAGTTAAGTAAATATG	HPV-56	47
ATTATGCACTGAAGTAACTAAGGAAGGTAC	HPV-58	48
TCTACTACTGCTTCTATTCCCTAATGTATAC	HPV-59	49
25 TACTGCTACATCCCCCCTGTATCTGAATA	HPV-61	50
TATTAATGCAGCTAAAAGCACATTAACTAA	HPV-66	51
TCTACTACTACTGAATCAGCTGTACCAAAT	ME180	52

REFERENCES

- Barany, F. (1991) Genetic disease detection and DNA amplification using cloned thermostable ligase. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88: 189-193.
- 5 - Boshart, M., Gissmann, L., Ikenberg, H., Kleinheinz, A., Scheurlen, W., zur Hausen, H. (1984) A new type of papillomavirus DNA, its presence in genital cancer biopsies and in cell lines derived from cervical cancer. EMBO J 3: 1151-1157.
- De Roda Husman, A.-M., Walboomers, J.M.M., Meijer, C.J.L.M., Risse, E.K.J., Schipper, M.E.I., Helmerhorst, T.M., Bleker, O.P., Delius, H., van den Brule, A.J.C. and Snijders, P.J.F. (1994a) Analysis of cytomorphologically abnormal cervical scrapes for the presence of 27 mucosotropic human papillomavirus genotypes, using polymerase chain reaction. Int. J. Cancer 56: 802-806.
- 15 - De Roda Husman, A.-M., Walboomers, J.M.M., van den Brule, A.J.C., Meijer, C.J.L.M., and Snijders, P.J.F. (1994b) The use of general primers GP5 and GP6 elongated at the 3' ends with adjacent highly conserved sequences improves human papillomavirus detection. Submitted for publication.
- 20 - De Villiers, E.-M. (1989) Heterogeneity in the human papillomavirus group. J. Virol. 63: 4898-4903.
- De Villiers, E.-M., Hirsch-Benan, A., von Knebel-Doeberitz, C., Neumann, C. and zur Hausen, H. (1989) Two newly identified human papillomavirus types (HPV 40 and 57) isolated from mucosal lesions. Virology 171: 248-253.
- 25 - Evander, M. and Wadell, G. (1991) A general primer pair for amplification and detection of genital human papillomavirus types. J. Virol. Methods 31: 239-250.

- Grégoire, L., Arella, M., Campione-Piccardo, J. and Lancaster, W.D. (1989) Amplification of human papillomavirus DNA sequences by using conserved primers. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 27: 2660-2665.
- 5 - Kievits, T., van Gemen, B., van Strijp, D., Schukkink, R., Dircks, M., Adriaanse, H., Malek, L., Sooknanan, R. and Lens, P. (1991) NASBA™ isothermal enzymatic in vitro nucleic acid amplification optimized for the diagnosis of HIV I infection. *J. Med. Virol.* 35: 273-286.
- 10 - Mack, D.H. and Sninsky, J.J. (1988) A sensitive method for the identification of uncharacterized viruses related to known virus groups: Hepadnavirus model system. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 6977-6981.
- Manos, M.M., Ting, Y., Wright, D.K., Lewis, A.J., Broker, T.R. and Wolinsky, S.M. (1989) Use of polymerase chain reaction amplification for the detection of genital human papilloma-viruses. *Cancer cells* 7: 209-214.
- Melkert, P.W.J., Hopman, E., Van den Brule, A.J.C., Risse, E.K.J., van Diest, P.J., Bleker, O.P., Helmerhorst, Th.,
20 Schipper, M.E.I., Meijer, C.J.L.M. and Walboomers, J.M.M. (1993) Prevalence of HPV in cytomorphologically normal smears, as determined by the polymerase chain reaction, is age-dependent. *Int. J. Cancer* 53: 919-923.
- Newton, C.R., Graham, A., Heptinstall, L.E., Powell, S.J.,
25 Summers, C., Kalsheker, N., Smith, J.C. and Markham, A.F. (1989) Analysis of any point mutation in DNA. The amplification refractory mutation system (ARMS). *Nucl. Acids Res.* 17: 2503-2516.
- Saiki, R.K., Scharf, S., Faloona, F., Mullis, K.B., Horn, 30 G.T., Erlich, H.A. and Arnheim, N. (1985) Enzymatic amplification of beta-globin genomic sequences and restriction

site analysis for diagnosis of sickle-cell anemia. Science 230: 1350-1354.

- Schwarz, E., Freese, U.K., Gissmann, L., Mayer, W., Roggenbuck, B., Stremlau, A. and Zur Hausen, H. (1985) Structure and transcription of human papilloma virus sequences in cervical carcinoma cells. EMBO J. 2: 2341-2348.
- 5
- Snijders, P.J.F., van den Brule, A.J.C., Schrijnemakers, H.F.J., Snow, G., Meijer, C.J.L.M. and Walboomers, J.M.M. (1990) The use of general primers in the polymerase chain reaction permits the detection of a broad spectrum of human papilloma-virus genotypes. J. Gen. Virol. 71: 173-181.
- 10
- Sommer, R. and Tautz, D. (1989) Minimal homology requirements for PCR primers. Nucl. Acids Res. 17: 6749.
- Van den Brule, A.J.C., Claas, E.C.J., du Maine, M., Melchers, W.J.G., Helmerhorst, T., Quint, W.G.V., Lindeman, J., Meijer, C.J.L.M. and Walboomers, J.M.M. (1989) The use of anti-contamination primers in the polymerase chain reaction for the detection of human papilloma virus genotypes in cervical scrapes and biopsies. J. Med. Virol. 29: 20-27.
- 15
- Van den Brule, A.J.C., Snijders, P.J.F., Gordijn, R.L.J., Bleker, O.P., Meijer, C.J.L.M. and Walboomers, J.M.M. (1990a) General primer polymerase chain reaction permits the detection of sequenced and still unsequenced human papillomavirus genotypes in cervical scrapes and carcinomas. Int. J. Cancer 45: 644-649.
- 20
- 25
- 30
- Van den Brule, A.J.C., Meijer, C.J.L.M., Bakels, V., Kenemans, P. and Walboomers, J.M.M. (1990b) Rapid detection of human papillomavirus in cervical scrapes by combined general primer-mediated and type-specific polymerase chain reaction. J. Clin. Microbiol. 28: 2739-2743.

- Van den Brule, A.J.C., Walboomers, J.M.M., Du Maine, M., Kenemans, P. and Meijer, C.J.L.M. (1991) Difference in prevalence of human papillomavirus genotypes in cytomorphologically normal cervical smears is associated with a history of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia. Int. J. Cancer 48: 404-408.
5
- Van den Brule, A.J.C., Snijders, P.J.F., Raaphorst, P.M.C., Schrijnemakers, H.F.J., Delius, H., Gissmann, L., Meijer, C.J.L.M. and Walboomers, J.M.M. (1992) General primer polymerase chain reaction in combination with sequence analysis for identification of potentially novel human papillomavirus genotypes in cervical lesions. J. Clin. Microbiol. 30: 1716-1721.
10
- Yee, C., Krishnan-Hewlett, I., Baker, C.C., Schlegel, R. and Howley, P.M. (1985) Presence and expression of human papillomavirus sequences in human cervical carcinoma cell lines.
15 Am. J. Pathol. 119: 361-366.
- Zur Hausen, H. (1991) Human papillomaviruses in the pathogenesis of anogenital cancer. Virology 184: 9-13.

SEQUENCE LISTING

SEQ ID NO:1
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 23
5 STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
TTTGTTACTG TGGTAGATAC TAC 23

SEQ ID NO:2
10 SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
15 GAAAAATAAA CTGTAAATCA TATTC 25

SEQ ID NO:3
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25
20 STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA CTGTAAATCA AATTC 25

SEQ ID NO:4
25 SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA CTGTAAATCA TACTC 25

30 SEQ ID NO:5
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
35 MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA CTGTAAATCA AACTC 25

SEQ ID NO:6
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25
STRANDEDNESS: single
5 TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA TTGTAAATCA TATTC 25

SEQ ID NO:7
10 SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA TTGTAAATCA AATTC 25

15 SEQ ID NO:8
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
20 MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA TTGTAAATCA TACTC 25

SEQ ID NO:9
25 SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA TTGTAAATCA AACTC 25

30 SEQ ID NO:10
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
35 GAAAAATAAA CTGTAAATCA TATTCTTC 28

- SEQ ID NO:11
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
5 TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA CTGTAAATCA AATTCTTC 28
- SEQ ID NO:12
10 SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA CTGTAAATCA TACTCTTC 28
- 15 SEQ ID NO:13
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
20 MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA CTGTAAATCA AACTCTTC 28
- SEQ ID NO:14
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
25 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA TTGTAAATCA TATTCTTC 28
- 30 SEQ ID NO:15
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
35 GAAAAATAAA TTGTAAATCA AATTCTTC 28

5 SEQ ID NO:16
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA TTGTAAATCA TACTCTTC 28

10 SEQ ID NO:17
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA TTGTAAATCA AACTCTTC 28

15 SEQ ID NO:18
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
20 MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA CTGTAAATCA TATTCCTC 28

25 SEQ ID NO:19
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA CTGTAAATCA AATTCCTC 28

30 SEQ ID NO:20
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
35 GAAAAATAAA CTGTAAATCA TACTCCTC 28

SEQ ID NO:21
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
5 TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA CTGTAAATCA AACTCCTC 28

SEQ ID NO:22
10 SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA TTGTAAATCA TATTCCTC 28

15 SEQ ID NO:23
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
20 TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA TTGTAAATCA AATTCCTC 28

SEQ ID NO:24
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
25 STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GAAAAATAAA TTGTAAATCA TACTCCTC 28

SEQ ID NO:25
30 SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
35 GAAAAATAAA TTGTAAATCA AACTCCTC 28

SEQ ID NO:26
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28
STRANDEDNESS: single
5 TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
AATTCTAATA CGACTCACTA TAGGGGGA 28

SEQ ID NO:27
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
10 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 24
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
TTATTAACCC TCACTAAAGG GAAG 24

SEQ ID NO:28
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
15 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 23
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
20 MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
ATTAGGTGA CACTATAGAA TAC 23

SEQ ID NO:29
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
25 STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
ATCCGTAAC TACATCTTCCA CATACACCAA 30

SEQ ID NO:30
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
30 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
35 ATCTGTGTCT AAATCTGCTA CATACACTAA 30

SEQ ID NO:31
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
5 TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GTCATTATGT GCTGCCATAT CTA CTCAGA 30

SEQ ID NO:32
10 SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
TGCTTCTACA CAGTCTCCTG TACCTGGGCA 30

15 SEQ ID NO:33
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
20 MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
AGTACATTAT CTGCAGCATC TGCATCCACT 30

SEQ ID NO:34
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
25 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
TGTTTGCT GCAATTGCAA ACAGTGATAC 30

30 SEQ ID NO:35
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
35 TTTATGCACA CAAGTAACTA GTGACAGTAC 30

- SEQ ID NO:36
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
5 TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
TACACAATCC ACAAGTACAA ATGCACCATA 30
- SEQ ID NO:37
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
10 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GTCTGTGTGT TCTGCTGTGT CTTCTAGTGA 30
- SEQ ID NO:38
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
15 TOPOLOGY: linear
20 MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
TCTACCTCTA TAGAGTCTTC CATACCTTCT 30
- SEQ ID NO:39
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
25 STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GCTGCCACAC AGTCCCCCAC ACCAACCCCA 30
- SEQ ID NO:40
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
30 TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
35 CTGCAACATC TGGTGATACA TATACAGCTG 30

SEQ ID NO:41
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
5 TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
TCTACTGACC CTA CTGTGCC CAGTACATAT 30

SEQ ID NO:42
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
10 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GCCACTACAC AGTCCCCTCC GTCTACATAT 30

15 SEQ ID NO:43
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
20 MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
ACACAAAATC CTGTGCCAAG TACATATGAC 30

SEQ ID NO:44
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
25 STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
AGCACTGCCA CTGCTGCGGT TTCCCAACA 30

30 SEQ ID NO:45
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
35 TGCTGAGGTT AAAAAGGAAA GCACATATAA 30

SEQ ID NO:46
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
5 TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
TACAGCATCC ACGCAGGATA GCTTTAATAA 30

SEQ ID NO:47
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
10 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
GTACTGCTAC AGAACAGTTA AGTAAATATG 30

SEQ ID NO:48
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
15 TOPOLOGY: linear
20 MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
ATTATGCACT GAAGTAAC TAAGGAAGGTAC 30

SEQ ID NO:49
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
25 STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
TCTACTACTG CTTCTATTCC TAATGTATAC 30

SEQ ID NO:50
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
30 TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
35 TACTGCTACA TCCCCCCTG TATCTGAATA 30

SEQ ID NO:51
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
5 TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
TATTAATGCA GCTRAAAGCA CATTAAGTAA 30

SEQ ID NO:52
10 SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
TCTACTACTA CTGAATCAGC TGTACCAAAT 30

15

CLAIMS

1. An oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of
- (i) the 23-mer 5'-TTTGTTACTGTGGTAGATACTAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:1) or the 23-mer which is complementary to SEQ ID NO:1;
 - (ii) a 23-mer derived from (i) by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions;
 - (iii) a 23'-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (i) or (ii);
 - (iv) a fragment of (i) or (ii) having a length of from 8 to 18 nucleotides.
2. An oligonucleotide according to claim 1 which is the 23-mer 5'-TTTGTTACTGTGGTAGATACTAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:1) or the 23-mer which is complementary to SEQ ID NO:1.
3. An oligonucleotide according to claim 1 which is a 23-mer derived from (i) by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions,
- wherein said nucleotide substitutions consist of substitutions occurring between different HPV strains.
4. An oligonucleotide according to claim 1 which is a 23'-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (i) or (ii), wherein the 5'-end comprises a restriction site.
5. An oligonucleotide according to claim 1 which is a 23'-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (i) or (ii), wherein the 5'-end comprises a promoter sequence.
6. An oligonucleotide according to claim 1 which contains no more than 50 nucleotides.
7. An oligonucleotide according to claim 1 containing from 8 to 18 nucleotides and having a sequence corresponding to either the 5'-end or the 3'-end of oligonucleotide (i) or (ii).

8. An oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of
- (v) the 25-mer 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:2) or the 25-mer which is complementary to SEQ ID NO:2;
 - (vi) a 25-mer derived from (v) by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions;
 - (vii) a 25⁺-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (v) or (vi);
 - (viii) the 28-mer 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:10) or the 28-mer which is complementary to SEQ ID NO:10;
 - (ix) the 28-mer 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:18) or the 28-mer which is complementary to SEQ ID NO:18;
 - (x) a 28-mer derived from (viii) or (ix) by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions;
 - (xi) a 28⁺-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (viii), (ix) or (x);
 - (xii) a fragment of (v), (vi), (viii), (ix) or (x) having a length of from 8 to 18 nucleotides.
9. An oligonucleotide according to claim 8 which is selected from the group consisting of
- the 25-mer 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:2) or the 25-mer which is complementary to SEQ ID NO:2;
 - the 28-mer 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:10) or the 28-mer which is complementary to SEQ ID NO:10;
 - the 28-mer 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:18) or the 28-mer which is complementary to SEQ ID NO:18.
10. An oligonucleotide according to claim 8 which is a 25-mer derived from (v) by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions, or

a 28-mer derived from (viii) or (ix) by from 1 to 5 nucleotide substitutions, wherein said nucleotide substitutions consist of substitutions occurring between different HPV strains.

11. An oligonucleotide according to claim 10 selected from the group consisting of:

- 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCAAATTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:3)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATACTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:4)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCAAACCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:5)
 5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCATATTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:6)
 10 5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCAAATTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:7)
 5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCATACTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:8)
 5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCAAACCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:9)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:10)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCAAATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:11)
 15 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATACTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:12)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCAAACCTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:13)
 5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCATATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:14)
 5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCAAATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:15)
 5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCATACTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:16)
 20 5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCAAACCTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:17)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:18)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCAAATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:19)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCATACTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:20)
 5'-GAAAAATAAACTGTAAATCAAACCTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:21)
 25 5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCATATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:22)
 5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCAAATTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:23)
 5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCATACTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:24)
 5'-GAAAAATAAAATTGTAAATCAAACCTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:25),
 and the oligonucleotides complementary to these sequences.

- 30 12. An oligonucleotide according to claim 8 which is a 25⁺-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (v) or (vi), or a 28⁺-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (viii), (ix) or (x), wherein the 5'-end comprises a restriction site.

13. An oligonucleotide according to claim 8 which is a 25⁺-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (v) or (vi), or a 28⁺-mer having a 3' terminal sequence consisting of (viii), (ix) or (x), wherein the 5'-end comprises a promoter sequence.
- 5 14. An oligonucleotide according to claim 8 which contains no more than 50 nucleotides.
15. An oligonucleotide according to claim 8 containing from 8 to 18 nucleotides and having a sequence corresponding to either the 5'-end or the 3'-end of oligonucleotide (v), (vi),
10 (viii), (ix) or (x).
16. A primer pair for use in a nucleic acid amplification process, such as PCR or NASBA, for the amplification of DNA of genital HPV genotypes, wherein a first primer consists of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (i), (ii)
15 and (iii) as defined in claim 1, and the second primer consists of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x) and (xi) as defined in claim 8.
17. A primer set for use in a nucleic acid amplification process, such as LCR, for the amplification of DNA of genital
20 HPV genotypes, wherein a first primer consists of an oligonucleotide according to any one of claims 1-15, a second primer consists of an oligonucleotide complementary to said first primer, a third primer consists of an oligonucleotide corresponding to a region in the HPV genome substantially
25 adjacent to the region from which said first primer is derived, and a fourth primer consists of an oligonucleotide which is complementary to said third primer.
18. A method of amplifying DNA of genital HPV genotypes by means of a nucleic acid amplification process, comprising using
30 a primer consisting of an oligonucleotide according to any one of claims 1-15.

19. A method of amplifying DNA of genital HPV genotypes by means of a PCR, using a pair of primers wherein a first primer consists of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (i), (ii) and (iii) as defined in claim 1, and the
5 second primer consists of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x) and (xi) as defined in claim 8.

20. A method of amplifying DNA of genital HPV genotypes by means of a NASBA, using a pair of primers wherein a first primer
10 consists of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (i), (ii) and (iii) as defined in claim 1, and the second primer consists of an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x) and (xi) as defined in claim 8, with the proviso that one of the primers
15 has a 5'-end which comprises a promoter sequence.

21. A method of amplifying DNA of genital HPV genotypes by means of an LCR, using a set of primers which comprises a first primer consisting of an oligonucleotide according to any one of claims 1-15, a second primer consisting of an oligonucleotide
20 which is complementary to the first primer, a third primer which consists of an oligonucleotide corresponding to a region in the HPV genome substantially adjacent to the region from which the first primer is derived, and a fourth primer consisting of an oligonucleotide which is complementary to the third primer.

22. A method according to any one of claims 18-21 wherein the primer annealing step in the nucleic acid amplification process is carried out at a temperature of 30-50°C.

23. A method according to any one of claims 18-22 wherein the nucleic acid amplification process is carried out at a Mg^{2+}
30 concentration of 2-10 mM.

24. A method of analysing a sample for the presence therein of genital HPV genotypes which comprises amplifying DNA of a

genital HPV present in the sample by means of a nucleic acid amplification process according to any one of claims 18-23, and subsequently detecting a product of the amplification.

25. A method according to claim 24 wherein said sample is a cervical smear.

26. A method according to claim 24 or 25 wherein the product of the amplification is detected by means of a DNA hybridization process using HPV type-specific oligonucleotide probes, the oligonucleotides of the probes being selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) 5'-ATCCGTAACATCATCTTCCACATACACCAA-3', specific for HPV-6;
- (b) 5'-ATCTGTGTCTAAATCTGCTACATACACTAA-3', specific for HPV-11;
- (c) 5'-GTCATTATGTGCTGCCATATCTACTTCAGA-3', specific for HPV-16;
- (d) 5'-TGCTTCTACACAGTCTCCTGTACCTGGGCA-3', specific for HPV-18;
- (e) 5'-AGTACATTATCTGCAGCATCTGCATCCACT-3', specific for HPV-26;
- (f) 5'-TGTTTGTGCTGCAATTGCAAACAGTGATAC-3', specific for HPV-31;
- (g) 5'-TTTATGCACACAAGTAAGTACAGTAC-3', specific for HPV-33;
- (h) 5'-TACACAATCCACAAGTACAAATGCACCATA-3', specific for HPV-34;
- (i) 5'-GTCTGTGTGTTCTGCTGTGCTCTTAGTGA-3', specific for HPV-35;
- (j) 5'-TCTACCTCTATAGAGTCTTCCATACCTTCT-3', specific for HPV-39;
- (k) 5'-GCTGCCACACAGTCCCCCACACCAACCCCA-3', specific for HPV-40;
- (l) 5'-CTGCAACATCTGGTGATACATATACAGCTG-3', specific for HPV-42;
- (m) 5'-TCTACTGACCCCTACTGTGCCAGTACATAT-3', specific for HPV-43;
- (n) 5'-GCCACTACACAGTCCCCTCCGTCTACATAT-3', specific for HPV-44;
- (o) 5'-ACACAAAATCCTGTGCCAAGTACATATGAC-3', specific for HPV-45;
- (p) 5'-AGCACTGCCACTGTGCGGTTTCCCCAACA-3', specific for HPV-51;
- (q) 5'-TGCTGAGGTTAAAAGGAAAGCACATATAA-3', specific for HPV-52;
- (r) 5'-TACAGCATCCACGCAGGATAGCTTTAATAA-3', specific for HPV-54;
- (s) 5'-GTACTGCTACAGAACAGTTAAGTAAATAG-3', specific for HPV-56;
- (t) 5'-ATTATGCACTGAAGTAAGTAAAGGATAC-3', specific for HPV-58;
- (u) 5'-TCTACTACTGCTTCTATTCTTAATGTATAC-3', specific for HPV-59;
- (v) 5'-TACTGTACATCCCCCTGTATCTGAATA-3', specific for HPV-61;
- (w) 5'-TATTATGCAGCTAAAAGCACATTAACTAA-3', specific for HPV-66;

(x) 5'-TCTACTACTACTGAATCAGCTGTACCAAT-3', specific for ME180; and the oligonucleotides complementary to these sequences.

27. A method according to claim 26 wherein said HPV type-specific oligonucleotide probes are applied in the form of two separate probe mixtures, one mixture containing probes specific for HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56 and 58, and not containing probes specific for HPV types 6, 11, 34, 40, 42, 43 and 44, and the other mixture containing probes specific for HPV types 6, 11, 34, 40, 42, 43 and 44, and not containing probes specific for HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56 and 58.

28. A method according to claim 26 or 27 wherein said probes comprise digoxigenine as a label.

29. A HPV type-specific oligonucleotide probe useful in a method according to any one of claims 26-28, the oligonucleotide of the probe being selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) 5'-ATCCGTAACATACATCTTCCACATACACCAA-3', specific for HPV-6;
- (b) 5'-ATCTGTGTCTAAATCTGTACATACACTAA-3', specific for HPV-11;
- (c) 5'-GTCATTATGTGCTGCCATATCTACTTCAGA-3', specific for HPV-16;
- (d) 5'-TGCTTCTACACAGTCTCCTGTACCTGGGCA-3', specific for HPV-18;
- (e) 5'-AGTACATTATCTGCAGCATCTGCATCCACT-3', specific for HPV-26;
- (f) 5'-TGTTTGTGCTGCAATTGCAACAGTGATAC-3', specific for HPV-31;
- (g) 5'-TTTATGCACACAAGTAAGTAGTGACAGTAC-3', specific for HPV-33;
- (h) 5'-TACACAATCCACAAGTACAAATGCACCATA-3', specific for HPV-34;
- (i) 5'-GTCTGTGTGTTCTGCTGTGTCTTCTAGTGA-3', specific for HPV-35;
- (j) 5'-TCTACCTCTATAGAGTCTTCCATACCTTCT-3', specific for HPV-39;
- (k) 5'-GCTGCCACACAGTCCCCACACCAACCCCA-3', specific for HPV-40;
- (l) 5'-CTGCAACATCTGGTGATACATATACAGCTG-3', specific for HPV-42;
- (m) 5'-TCTACTGACCCCTACTGTGCCCCAGTACATAT-3', specific for HPV-43;
- (n) 5'-GCCACTACACAGTCCCTCCGTCTACATAT-3', specific for HPV-44;
- (o) 5'-ACACAAAATCCTGTGCCAAGTACATATGAC-3', specific for HPV-45;
- (p) 5'-AGCACTGCCACTGTGCGGTTCCCCAACA-3', specific for HPV-51;
- (q) 5'-TGCTGAGGTTAAAAAGGAAGCACATATAA-3', specific for HPV-52;

- (r) 5'-TACAGCATCCACGCAGGATAGCTTTAATAA-3', specific for HPV-54;
(s) 5'-GTACTGCTACAGAACAGTTAAGTAAATATG-3', specific for HPV-56;
(t) 5'-ATTATGCACTGAAGTAACTAAGGAAGGTAC-3', specific for HPV-58;
(u) 5'-TCTACTACTGCTTCTATTCTTAATGTATAC-3', specific for HPV-59;
5 (v) 5'-TACTGTACATCCCCCCTGTATCTGAATA-3', specific for HPV-61;
(w) 5'-TATTAATGCAGCTAAAAGCACATTAATAA-3', specific for HPV-66;
(x) 5'-TCTACTACTACTGAATCAGCTGTACCAAT-3', specific for ME180;
and the oligonucleotides complementary to these sequences.

30. A mixture of oligonucleotide probes useful in the method
10 of claim 27, said mixture containing probes specific for HPV
types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56 and 58, and not
containing probes specific for HPV types 6, 11, 34, 40, 42, 43
and 44.

31. A mixture of oligonucleotide probes useful in the method
15 of claim 27, said mixture containing probes specific for HPV
types 6, 11, 34, 40, 42, 43 and 44, and not containing probes
specific for HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54,
56 and 58.

32. An assembly of probe mixtures useful in the method of
20 claim 27, said assembly comprising a mixture containing probes
specific for HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54,
56 and 58, and not containing probes specific for HPV types 6,
11, 34, 40, 42, 43 and 44, said assembly further comprising a
mixture containing probes specific for HPV types 6, 11, 34, 40,
25 42, 43 and 44, and not containing probes specific for HPV types
16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56 and 58.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern al Application No

PCT/NL 95/00066

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C12Q1/70

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO-A-91 10675 (STICHTING RESEARCHFONDS) 25 July 1991 cited in the application see the whole document ----	1-25
X	JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, vol. 30, no. 7, July 1992 WASHINGTON US, pages 1716-1721, BRULE ET AL. 'GP-PCR in combination with sequence analysis for identification of potentially novel HPV genotypes in cervical lesions' cited in the application see the whole document ----- --/--	1-25

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"I" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

4 July 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

12.07.95

Name and mailing address of the ISA
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Molina Galan, E

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 Internat'l Application No
 PCT/NL 95/00066

C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO-A-89 05357 (MICROPROBE CORP.) 15 June 1989 see page 15 see page 21 - page 22 ---	1-7
X	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 9214 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class B04, AN 92-111672 & JP-A-04 058 888 (SHIONOGI KK) , 25 February 1992 see abstract ---	8-15
X	FR,A,2 660 925 (INST NAT SANTE RECH MED) 18 October 1991 see page 13, line 20 - page 16, line 26 ---	26-32
X	WO,A,90 02821 (CETUS CORP) 22 March 1990 see the whole document ---	26-32
A	EP,A,0 489 442 (SCLAVO SPA) 10 June 1992 see the whole document ---	26-32
A	EP-A-0 477 972 (ABBOTT LABORATORIES) 1 April 1992 ---	
P,A	INT. J. CANCER, vol. 56, no. 6, 15 March 1994 LAUSANNE CH, pages 802-806, RODA HUSMAN ET AL. 'Analysis of ...' cited in the application see the whole document -----	1-32

Form PCT/ISA/218 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

Inter: nal Application No
PCT/NL 95/00066

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date	
WO-A-9110675	25-07-91	NL-A-	9000134	16-08-91
		AU-B-	645286	13-01-94
		AU-A-	7071691	05-08-91
		EP-A-	0517704	16-12-92
		US-A-	5364758	15-11-94

WO-A-8905357	15-06-89	US-A-	4886741	12-12-89
		AU-A-	2913789	05-07-89

FR-A-2660925	18-10-91	EP-A-	0534028	31-03-93

WO-A-9002821	22-03-90	US-A-	5182377	26-01-93
		AU-B-	645483	20-01-94
		AU-A-	4401189	02-04-90
		EP-A-	0433396	26-06-91
		JP-T-	4500910	20-02-92
		US-A-	5283171	01-02-94

EP-A-0489442	10-06-92	IT-B-	1244462	15-07-94

EP-A-0477972	01-04-92	AU-B-	650055	09-06-94
		AU-A-	8482691	02-04-92
		CA-A-	2052413	29-03-92
		JP-A-	4281791	07-10-92
